Change is a fundamental part of nature. Yet today, human activities are accelerating this change, threatening the ability of our biosphere to support life as we know it. This past year, California experienced the largest wildfires and warmest ocean temperatures ever recorded, while deadly heat waves, hurricanes, and floods impacted wildlife and human communities around the globe.

Fortunately, Point Blue is also evolving and adapting. Our uniquely effective approach—combining science, partnerships, and outreach—remains at the core of our success. And in recent years, we have evolved our focus to include climate-smart conservation, building on these fundamental tenets. Thanks to your ongoing support, our work is stronger, more resilient, and more impactful than ever.

In this annual report, you’ll read about some of our impressive successes that you’ve helped make possible as we increase the pace and scale of climate-smart conservation. The stories that follow provide a glimpse into the personal journeys of a few of our 160 scientists. We’re proud that together we are making a positive difference, from California’s montane meadows and agricultural lands to the California Current, coastal Chile, and as far away as the Ross Sea, Antarctica.

As we prepare for another change—a new CEO starting in 2019 to lead Point Blue’s next chapter in our remarkable history—our foundation is stronger than ever. We look to the future with hope and optimism, thanks to you.

Point Blue could not thrive in these changing times without the committed leadership of our Board of Directors. This year, we welcomed new board members Julie Chase Baldocchi and David Myles, PhD. We also offer our deepest gratitude to outgoing board members, Rob Faucett and Ed Sarti, for a decade of outstanding service. We are especially grateful to Ed for his 5 years as Board Chair, and for now serving as our CEO Search and Transition Committee Chair.

Point Blue’s applied conservation science is more urgently needed than ever. Thank you for ensuring that our 160 scientists continue to collaboratively develop and catalyze nature-based solutions to secure a healthy, thriving future for us all.

Ellie M. Cohen
President and CEO

Megan Colwell
Chair, Board of Directors

Selected Collaborative Accomplishments from the Past 5 Years:

- Helped establish the Ross Sea as the world’s largest Marine Protected Area
- Secured $54 million of conservation investments in 717,917 rangeland acres, working with 1,000 ranchers and farmers
- Catalyzed adaptation planning along 95% of the urbanized coast of California (70+ jurisdictions)
- Protected 400,000 acres of post-fire forest habitat for birds and other wildlife in the Sierra Nevada
- Engaged 15,000 students in hands-on habitat restoration
At the core of Point Blue’s work is conservation science to understand and protect nature’s benefits. Following are just a few examples from the past year of how we’ve used our science to achieve conservation impact.

Dr. Jay Roberts is a self-described “numbers person.” But his connection to forests is a strong one. “I have deep roots with forest management and that’s one of the reasons why I went into this work,” he says. “My family has owned and managed forests for multiple generations. It was a big part of my childhood.”

Jay is an avian forest ecologist at Point Blue and assesses the impact that wildfires have on forests—and the people and wildlife that depend on them. By collaborating with the US Forest Service and other partners, we help them use the latest science to manage forests before and after fires to benefit birds and biodiversity in general.

“One of the key roles Point Blue plays is to bridge the gap between scientists and forest managers, as well as between scientists and the public,” Jay says. “In some cases, we’re bringing our own original, peer-reviewed research to managers to support better decision making. And in other cases, we help managers interpret the latest science to manage forests before and after fires to benefit birds and biodiversity in general.

“The evolution Jay describes dates back to the early 1900s, when all forms of wildfire were routinely extinguished. Massive fire events such as the 1871 Peshtigo, Wisconsin, fire—which killed as many as 2,500 people and scorched more than 1,875 square miles— influenced the popular opinion that fire was universally destructive and bad, beginning a policy of suppression that continues today.

As humans have reduced the influence of fire across ecosystems, fuels have been steadily building up. And as the climate warms, the weather conditions that promote fire ignition and growth become more commonplace. This year, for instance, the Sonoma, Lake, and Napa County summer fire season—set each year by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and based on weather conditions and greater potential for fire activity—began a full 29 days earlier than it did in 2000. Some California counties have even been moved to year-round “summer” fire preparedness status. Now, when fires do burn, they often grow out of control and threaten human communities. Recent fire seasons are no exception, such as the fall 2017 fires that burned thousands of homes in Sonoma County, and the 2018 season, which has already seen the largest fire in California history.

Scientists and managers are working together to decrease the risk of devastating fires and develop a more balanced approach to fire management that benefits both wildlife and people. Practices like controlled burns and unsuppressed natural fires (such as those started by lightning) can help maintain the health of wildlands and even enhance public safety. And we’re always learning more about the various ways in which fire can create valuable wildlife habitat and promote biodiversity in forest ecosystems.

This year, new research from Point Blue scientists showed how bird species respond differently to varying levels of fire severity in the same forest. Scientists found that some species responded positively to low severity fire—with populations surging in those areas after the fire—while other species flourished in areas that were burned at a much higher intensity.

“Our findings illustrate how dynamic the avian community is after these fires, with many of the species peaking in density during a narrow window of time after the fire.”

Fire Science and Forest Management: An Evolving Approach

Facing page: Central Sierra Program Leader Alissa Fogg records post-fire data. Photo: Jane Braxton.
burn,” said Ryan Burnett, Point Blue’s Sierra Nevada director. “We hope this research helps land managers, like the Forest Service, make informed decisions about managing these dynamic post-fire bird habitats.”

Our work with the Forest Service includes active, ongoing participation in developing their forest management plans by helping ensure that post-fire management is guided by the latest science. “One of the biggest ways we support the Forest Service and other forest managers is by using our decades of monitoring and research to make recommendations on what should or shouldn’t be salvaged after a fire,” says Ryan. “We’ve built up a lot of trust with multiple partners in the region. When we use our data to make the case that leaving some burned areas alone will be better for birds and other wildlife, they take our data to heart. We’ve helped identify where these woodpeckers might nest in the future.”

In another example of Point Blue’s participation in forest and fire management, we joined a diverse group of government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others to produce Living in a Fire-Adapted Landscape: Priorities for Resilience. This report was produced after the devastating fires in Sonoma County in 2017 and compiled recommendations to secure the long-term resilience of Sonoma County’s watersheds. Looking ahead, Jay sees a strong need to consider what the future might look like. “We need to get ahead of the curve on climate change,” he says. “We need to have a good grasp on likely future climate scenarios. We can then bring recommendations to our agency partners to ensure that forest management plans and policies promote resilience to the changes we are already experiencing. At the core, we need to continue our work of climate-smart planning for wildlife and people.”

A Blue Grosbeak flashes azure through a streamside thicket, while river otters dart along the banks. Putah Creek, near Davis, CA, is very different than two decades ago, when years of drought and water diversion reduced the stream to a dusty channel.

Initiated after a lawsuit spearheaded by community stakeholders, restoration returned year-round water flow. But was it effectively providing multiple benefits for wildlife and people? Point Blue Senior Research Ecologist Dr. Kristen Dybala—at the time a postdoctoral scholar at UC Davis—wanted to find out. She analyzed 24 years of bird data collected along 23 miles of the creek. Published in March, the study revealed bird populations had nearly tripled. “The biggest surprise was that this effort had such a huge payoff in a relatively short amount of time,” says Kristy.

Putah Creek is now a model for riparian restoration throughout the state. In addition to providing habitat for wildlife and recreation opportunities for the community, creek restorations help sequester carbon, recharge groundwater, and control erosion and flooding. As Kristy says, “It’s a great example of a restoration providing multiple benefits for nature and people.”

A wide range of marine wildlife, from seabirds to salmon, compete for small “forage species,” such as Pacific sardine, northern anchovy, juvenile rockfish, and market squid. Increasingly, humans are also competing for these smaller species that are so critical to healthy marine food webs.

To help promote ecosystem-based fishery management—considering the needs of multiple species—Point Blue Senior Marine Ecologist Pete Warych and colleagues set out to better understand how much forage fish seabirds eat to survive and reproduce. They discovered that seabirds along the California coast from Bodega Bay to La Jolla eat up to 60,000 metric tons of forage species during the breeding season each year—five times more than estimates from the 1980s! Why the increase? Some birds are bouncing back from past events that depleted their numbers, including oil spills, poor food years, and gill net fishing. And more birds now feast on fish.

Since forage fishery stocks are important forage species such as northern anchovy haven’t been updated since 1995, this new study provides valuable information to help managers factor in the needs of both wildlife and people when updating harvest guidelines.

Point Blue’s Keystone Datasets are ongoing collections of observations and other scientific information, some dating back more than 50 years. Taking the long view of conservation helps us track change over time and better understand the drivers of threats to our planet’s health.

In one example, Point Blue scientists used keystone data from our Farallon Island Station to contribute to the Environmental Protection Agency’s report Indicators of Climate Change in California. Scientists examined whether birds were changing the timing of migration by examining arrival dates from over 36 years of study data. Of the seven species studied, three were arriving earlier; one showed later arrivals, and the others showed no pattern. To the extent that migrating birds are adapted to arrive at the optimum time of year—thus maximizing the availability of resources—shifts in migration timing can be expected to be track change over time.

Elsewhere, Point Blue’s Dr. Annie Schmidt used keystone data from our Farallon Islands field station to show that seabird populations may be resilient to more frequent El Niño conditions (the warm and cool phases of a recurring climate pattern across the tropical Pacific). This is potentially good news, as some climate models project more variation between below-normal and above-normal sea surface temperatures and dry and wet conditions in the future.
Sometimes, the research confirms a scientist’s worst suspicions. That was the case when the final results came back from Cotton Rockwood’s analysis of potential whale deaths from ship strikes in California’s waters. Collisions push endangered blue whales toward extinction and threaten the recovery of species like humpback whales. As Senior Marine Ecologist at Point Blue, Cotton had long known that the number of whales killed exceeded the number that washed ashore. The question was always, “By how much?”

Cotton was aware of rough estimates that suggested the actual number of whale deaths could be 10 to 20 times higher than the number of whales that wash up, but rough estimates weren’t strong enough to act on. We knew that our close partners at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) National Marine Sanctuaries wanted more rigorous science to help them reduce whale deaths.

To calculate the estimated number of collisions, Cotton used a unique model that took into account the likelihood of a whale being in a given location (based on individual species behavior) as well as ship speeds, routes, and sizes. The datasets were far too large to be processed by regular computers, so we used the powerful computing resources made available by Google Compute Engine, a service designed for running massive calculations like these. When the results came in, it turned out the number of whales being killed each year by large ships far exceeded the legal guidelines.

“Arriving at a more accurate number of the ship strike deaths was a key first step to solving this tragic problem,” says Cotton. “We’re now able to provide strong science to support potential regulatory solutions so that managers can take action to decrease the number of collisions and save whales.”

Cotton doesn’t spend all of his time running complex computer models, though, and likes to be out in the field (or, in this case, on the water) as much as possible. “My first research cruise with Point Blue was in 2015,” he says. “It was my first time being out in this region on a small boat. You’re out there in pretty rough conditions, getting tossed around quite a bit. It definitely makes it a challenge to do the research we’re there to do, but it’s a real bonding experience with everyone on board.”

The other scientists on board almost always include NOAA researchers, some of whom we’ve been working with since 2004. It was then that we launched the ACCESS (Applied California Current Ecosystem Studies) project, a partnership between Point Blue and Cordell Bank and Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuaries.

This partnership is designed to support marine wildlife conservation and healthy marine ecosystems in northern and central California. Led by Dr. Jaime Jahncke, our California Current Group director, ACCESS conducts 3-4 cruises per year to monitor distribution and abundance of marine wildlife in the context of underlying prey and ocean conditions. We help track climate change impacts such as ocean acidification, and provide recommendations to improve wildlife conservation, guide ocean zoning, and develop ecosystem indicators.

“Coming into my first cruise, it definitely felt a bit like I was entering a testing ground,” says Cotton. “Jaime and the crew from the National Marine Sanctuaries are this amazing, well-oiled machine and I was a bit nervous stepping into it. But it was great after that first cruise to get the thumbs up from everyone to be a part of this fantastic team.”

The data from these research cruises provide the foundation for policy changes. Nearly eight years ago, Point Blue guided changes to shipping lanes off the Bay Area, helping to decrease overlap between whale feeding areas and ship traffic. With more data, we are now pursuing additional changes off the Bay Area and expanding our work to Southern California.

“We’re excited to scale up this work by bringing our research techniques to new geographies,” says Jaime. “Some of Point Blue advances conservation through extensive collaborations with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private landowners, and other wildlife and habitat managers. The stories that follow show how we bring our strengths to the table to help solve the most challenging environmental problems of our time.
the next steps will be to assess overall mortality, provide guidance to help the critically endangered northern right whales on the East Coast, and explore ways to use our experience to inspire you to work to save California’s whales.

For Cotton, however, the importance of the work close to home is always there. “Every time I get out to sea and see whales up close, it reminds me why I do this work. When we’re lucky, the whales come right up to the boat. There’s really nothing like that experience to inspire you to work to save California’s whales.”

The work that we do with Point Blue Conservation Science is critical for collecting rigorous ocean data. This information helps us make good management decisions that benefit the wildlife and people that depend on the ocean.

— DAN HOWARD, SUPERINTENDENT, NGOA CORDELL DAVIS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

Partnerships for Healthy Working Lands

In our partnerships with landowners and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), we regularly walk the land to discuss resource conditions and co-create conservation plans. Every property is unique, and we draft custom recommendations for each partner. Here are a few of our most common recommendations:

- Take actions to manage for soil health; healthy soils lead to healthy plants that lead to healthy animals, landscapes, and communities.
- Snags, or dead standing trees, are very important to wildlife for a variety of reasons. If a tree is dead or dying and doesn’t pose a threat to structures or right of ways, leave it alone and let the wildlife make their home in it.
- Bare ground leads to erosion, particularly on slopes. Manage grazing or structures or right of ways, leave it alone and let the wildlife make their home in it.
- Have a plan and write it down! It may go out the window once the season gets going, but those who have a written plan have much higher rates of success than those who don’t.
- And, monitor your activities! Seek help with this or implement simple monitoring strategies such as establishing photo points.

Advancing Conservation on Working Lands

Working lands—lands that produce food and products for human use—comprise nearly half the land area of California. This represents a significant opportunity for Point Blue scientists to advance climate-smart conservation practices on a large scale.

Our partner biologists are scientists who work in a unique cooperative arrangement between Point Blue and the NRCS. They work hand-in-hand with landowners to plan, design, implement, and monitor land management strategies that benefit soil, water, air, plants, wildlife, and people. Partner biologists live and work in the communities they serve, fostering trust with landowners and increasing the likelihood that our science will be used to inform land management. These partnerships are reinforced through our successful “landowner letters” program, a system of presenting our rangeland science to landowners in a personalized, actionable way.

The impact of Point Blue’s working lands conservation continues to grow. As of spring 2018, we’ve engaged 1,000 landowners managing a total of 7,171,547 acres in conservation planning, implementation, and monitoring activities, and we’ve leveraged roughly $54 million in Farm Bill landowner matching funds for conservation.

Climate-Smart Conservation Across the Americas

Our 12-country Migratory Shorebird Project continues to achieve its goal of conserving shorebirds and wetlands through advancing collaborative climate-smart conservation from Alaska to Chile. This effort relies on access of international partnerships to connect communities, standardize data, and apply conservation science relevant at local-to-hemispheric-scales.

In the past year, Point Blue’s Dr. Matt Reiter and partners traveled to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. On their trip, they met with local, regional, and national decision makers, including members of the shrimp and salt industries, to discuss how to integrate the Migratory Shorebird Project’s climate-smart data products into their decision making. Our impact was highlighted in a report led by a key Colombian project partner. Promoted throughout a network of Western Hemisphere reserves, the report illustrated how a coastal Colombian community is engaging in data collection and changed behavior that supports wetland health for people and wildlife. The shorebird surveys described in the report are an integral part of the Migratory Shorebird Project’s unique approach, combining community science with strong partnerships to achieve conservation impact.

Facing page, top: Rangeland soil-sampling crew in Yolo County. Photo: Ryan Gigante/Point Blue.

Facing page, bottom: Young citizen scientists observe shorebirds in a Colombian village. Photo: Diana Eusse/Asociación CALIDRIS.

Protecting California’s Wetlands through Science, Partnerships, and Policy

California’s wetlands perform essential ecosystem services such as groundwater recharge, water filtration, and flood protection. In addition, they provide critical habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife. Through partnerships like the Migratory Bird Conservation Partnership and the Water for Wetlands Coalition, Point Blue works collaboratively to protect wetlands and secure the water supplies that are critical for sustaining them.

Together with our partners, Point Blue provides science leadership that informs wetland water management policy, for the maximum benefit of wildlife and people.

This year, we successfully encouraged the California Water Commission to recognize the value of water supplies on National Wildlife Refuges as a public benefit when determining investments in storage projects in California. With major efforts ramping up to address groundwater management in California under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, we participated in meetings with multiple non-governmental organizations and state agencies to ensure wetland water resources are accounted for in groundwater sustainability planning and implementation. And in response to the federal government’s efforts to weaken wetlands protections under the federal Clean Water Act, we worked with partners to encourage California’s State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a comprehensive wetlands protection policy.
At Point Blue, we don’t just do the science, we also bring the science to public agency partners, as well as private landowners and other non-profit organizations. Together, we work hand-in-hand with them to improve conservation outcomes—for ecological and economic benefits. These next stories highlight just a few of the diverse groups we work with to get our climate-smart messages and science out to the world.

"Many conservation issues are framed as a choice between people and wildlife," says Dr. Sam Veloz, Point Blue’s Climate Adaptation Group director. "What I like about our work to protect our coasts and shorelines is the opportunity to focus on problems with potential solutions that could benefit both people and ecosystems."

Those problems include rising sea levels and greater storm frequency and intensity that will increase erosion and flooding. Sam and his team are responding with rigorous conservation science, providing locally relevant tools and information that communities, managers, and planners can use in order to understand vulnerabilities and plan for action.

Point Blue is guiding efforts to increase nature’s resilience throughout California, working with partners across the state. This year we contributed to California’s 4th Climate Change Assessment, which forms the scientific foundation for policies, plans, programs, and guidance to ensure a more resilient California as climate change impacts grow. "We worked with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to provide guidance for implementing natural infrastructure—such as sand dunes and seagrass beds—along California’s coast," explains Sam. "This partnership took advantage of the strengths of the three organizations: Point Blue’s ecological conservation science expertise, TNC’s policy expertise and ability to acquire land, and ESA’s engineering expertise and experience designing nature-based solutions to sea level rise. Together we increased the familiarity and desirability of nature-based solutions to state decision makers."

Another way we’ve helped California prepare for change has been by expanding Our Coast Our Future (OCOF) to Southern California. We developed this online tool in partnership with the US Geological Survey and other stakeholders. The easy-to-use online interface helps communities understand how changes will affect local ecosystems and human infrastructure. Now, more than 70 city, county, regional, state, and federal agencies across 95% of the urbanized coast of California are using OCOF for climate-smart planning. We will be expanding to the rest of the California coast over the year ahead.

Point Blue is also part of a working group supporting the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) to determine the best
ways to integrate tidal marsh ecosystem benefits into the redesign of State Route 37 along the northern San Francisco Bay Estuary. Rather than mitigating climate change impacts after the fact, we’re anticipating future restoration opportunities and threats from sea level rise and storm events, promoting alternative designs for greater resilience, including more ecological connectivity throughout the baylands.

On a regional level and over several years, Point Blue science helped redefine their adaptation planning efforts—that can easily apply what we produce in real world implementation. “Making sure and innovate is helping to secure a more resilient future. Sam and his colleagues are leading stakeholder engagement and analysis. Our work focused on six coastal watersheds nationwide, including the San Francisco Bay Area, where Point Blue led stakeholder engagement and synthesis of data. Looking ahead, there is much work to be done to prepare our coasts and shorelines—and our planet—for climate change. But Point Blue’s capacity to lead and innovate is helping to secure a more resilient future. Sam and his colleagues are working closely with coastal managers to make sure that the science translates to real world implementation. “Making sure they can easily apply what we produce in their adaptation planning efforts—that can make all the difference,” says Sam.

Beyond our regional impact, Point Blue is collaboratively addressing coastal resilience on a national scale. In December, we partnered with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, NOAA, US Army Corps of Engineers, the National Environmental Modeling and Analysis Center, and NatureServe to identify species and habitats vulnerable to sea level rise, and pinpoint priority restoration areas that will provide benefits to both wildlife and people. The project was focused on six coastal watersheds nationwide, including the San Francisco Bay Area, where Point Blue led stakeholder engagement and synthesis of data. Looking ahead, there is much work to be done to prepare our coasts and shorelines—and our planet—for climate change. But Point Blue’s capacity to lead and innovate is helping to secure a more resilient future. Sam and his colleagues are working closely with coastal managers to make sure that the science translates to real world implementation. “Making sure they can easily apply what we produce in their adaptation planning efforts—that can make all the difference,” says Sam.

2017 marked a trio of firsts for STRAW as we expanded the program to the Sierra Nevada mountains: it was the first time we mobilized a community outside of the greater San Francisco Bay Area, the first time we engaged students in meadow restoration, and the first time we added chest waders as new essential equipment in the STRAW toolkit. The result: 225 students, teachers, and community members applied their new knowledge of meadow ecology to return 800 willows to the stream channels of Chester Meadows in Plumas County, California.

Closer to home, STRAW has begun work to establish its first high school native plant nursery at Casa Grande High, Sonoma County. Working collaboratively with the City of Petaluma, this partnership will result in students growing the specific plants needed for STRAW’s climate-smart stream and wetland restorations, and will become a model for expanding school nurseries.

In 2017, Point Blue was honored to be recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as an Official Observer Organization for the first time. Point Blue joined governmental delegations and non-governmental organizations from around the world at the annual climate meeting in November, held in Bonn, Germany. At the meeting, President and CEO Ellie Cohen gave a presentation on California’s innovative approaches to climate-smart conservation, with a focus on nature-based solutions—actions inspired and supported by nature, which increase benefits to both wildlife and communities and help build resilience to change. Our involvement with the UNFCCC continued into the spring, when we submitted our formal recommendations for how the international body should consider agriculture as a part of the climate solution. Ours was one of only 25 recommendation letters submitted by NGOs globally that will be considered as the UNFCCC evaluates future approaches to the issue.

Spreading STRAW: New Endeavors Benefit Students, Teachers, Communities, and Nature

Joining Global Climate Leaders on the International Stage

Facing page: STRAW students at our first-ever Plumas County meadow restoration. Photo: Melissa Pitkin/Point Blue.

Point Blue Conservation Science

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Innovative tidal marsh enhancement strategies. From science to practice: Assessing and guiding conservation efforts. We are grateful to our partners who make this possible. pointblue.org

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Above: Point Blue donors on Sea of Cortez expedition. Photo: Julie Chase Baldocchi.

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John and Cary Thacher
David J. Thomas
Samuel and Julia Thorton
Richard and Nancy Tietz
Alen and Ruth Tobey
Rona Weintraub
Jan Werblinsky

Tern Society: Gifts to Secure a Healthy Future

The Tern Society honors individuals who are building an enduring legacy of conservation science through their planned gifts to Point Blue. We gratefully acknowledge our Tern Society members.

Anonymous (7)
Cheryl and Alan Abel
Robert and Gertrude Allen
Gayle A. Anderson
Don and Barbara Bauer
Dick and Didi Boring
Avis Boutell and Alice Miller
Richard Bradus, M.D.
Barbara and Robert Brandtiff
Barbara M. Champion 2007 Living Trust
Valerie Chenoweth Brown
Judith Ciani Smith
Estate of Julia Chitwood
Donald and Allan Clark
Estate of Haddie Schooner Clark
Carol and Peter Chiu
Ellie M. Cohen and Niki Goralsky
Margarine Rainbow and Wendy Petten
Carol and Joan Richards
Hugh and Cinnie Roberts
Scott Roliner and Anne Scarian-Rohrer
James Salzman
Anne Scarian-Rohrer and Scott Roliner
William Schectsfeindt
Penny Schultz
Maggie and Contezi Seely
Armada Song
Joe Shotton
Wayne and Jean Suzuki
Sasha Sweetford
Anne C. Teller
John and Cary Thacher
David J. Thomas
Samuel and Julia Thorton
Richard and Nancy Tietz
Alen and Ruth Tobey
Rona Weintraub
Jan Werblinsky

Tern Society Members and Estate Gifts

Become a member of the Tern Society and create your own legacy of conservation. Please contact us at 707.781.2547 or legacy@pointblue.org for more details.

### Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2018 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>$97,747</td>
<td>$185,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued vacation</td>
<td>$402,669</td>
<td>$389,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions receivables, net of current portion</td>
<td>$711,301</td>
<td>$86,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$253,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>$86,793</td>
<td>$66,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions receivable</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$251,585</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contracts receivable</td>
<td>$1,464,710</td>
<td>$1,425,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted cash, endowment</td>
<td>$100,002</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$6,364,785</td>
<td>$6,642,417</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets:</strong></td>
<td>$9,406,841</td>
<td>$9,528,912</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-current assets:</strong></td>
<td>$6,802,538</td>
<td>$5,492,257</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets:</strong></td>
<td>$16,209,379</td>
<td>$15,021,169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$597,420</td>
<td>$291,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued vacation</td>
<td>$40,369</td>
<td>$390,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred revenue</td>
<td>$97,747</td>
<td>$185,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>$1,097,386</td>
<td>$605,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded funds</td>
<td>$3,282,325</td>
<td>$3,418,914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>$7,228,000</td>
<td>$6,598,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-current liabilities</td>
<td>$10,510,327</td>
<td>$10,017,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily restricted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted permanent</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total permanent</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Assets</td>
<td>$15,111,543</td>
<td>$14,595,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets:</strong></td>
<td>$16,209,379</td>
<td>$15,021,169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statements of Activities for the Years Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues, gains and other support:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract revenue</td>
<td>$5,825,794</td>
<td>$5,550,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and contributions</td>
<td>$1,472,002</td>
<td>$1,226,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercampus transfers</td>
<td>$223,268</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue</td>
<td>$8,520,064</td>
<td>$8,000,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses, gains and other support:</strong></td>
<td>$8,297,206</td>
<td>$7,796,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>$227,858</td>
<td>$203,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets released from restrictions:</strong></td>
<td>$6,284,665</td>
<td>$4,808,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in net assets:</strong></td>
<td>$955,973</td>
<td>$(293,747)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in permanently restricted net assets</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in temporarily restricted net assets</td>
<td>$223,268</td>
<td>$(2,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in unrestricted net assets*:</td>
<td>$632,705</td>
<td>$1,290,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Footnotes

* Net assets at end of year

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**Corporate Grants:** 30%

**Foundation and Corporate Grants:** 30%

**Contracts:** 42%

**Contributions from Individuals:** 26%

**Investments and Other Income:** 2%

**Development:** 9%

**Program Services:** 77%

**Other income:** 2%

**Investment and Other Income:** 2%

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Point Blue Board of Directors, Staff, and Research Associates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board of Directors</th>
<th>Megan Cotter, Chair</th>
<th>Elise M. Cohen, President and CEO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John W. Kelly, CSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deanne G. McRae, Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Staff Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grant Ballard, PhD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Fligge, Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patrícia Brum, Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Research Associates**

- David Alipay, PhD
- Sarah Albritton, PhD
- Julie Chase Baldocchi, PhD
- Hugh Hyrenbach, PhD
- Alexandra Valerie Johnson, PhD
- Bill Foss, PhD
- Jennifer Howar, PhD
- John Wiens, PhD
- Dyke A. Lizewski, PhD
- Filippo Foschi, PhD
- John P. Kelly, PhD
- Elisabeth A. Lute, PhD
- Julie A. Maloney, PhD
- microwave
- William M. McDonald, PhD
- Robert C. Moore, PhD
- Christopher C. Naughton, PhD
- Richard M. Neill, PhD
- Matthew J. Ney, PhD
- Robert J. Noe, PhD
- Brian P. O’Connor, PhD
- David M. O’Rourke, PhD
- Mark A. Paul, PhD
- Thomas A. Penhale, PhD
- Andrew M. Phillips, PhD
- Robert C. Phillips, PhD
- Paul S. Phillips, PhD
- Amberly C. Rittenhouse, PhD
- Jeanne M. Ronan, PhD
- Thomas A. Saibil, PhD
- Aaron W. Sabo, PhD
- Christopher C. Scholz, PhD
- Chad Schreiber, PhD
- Anthony J. Schuster, PhD
- John J. Schütz, PhD
- Robert W. Shedd, PhD
- Jonathan D. Silver, PhD
- Donald B. Smith, PhD
- Elizabeth L. Smith, PhD
- Joseph M. Smith, PhD
- John A. Smith, PhD
- Michael D. Smith, PhD
- Richard A. Snyder, PhD
- David A. Thompson, PhD
- John A. Urban, PhD
- John R. V. Vack, PhD
- Michelle V. Vlcek, PhD
- Tim W. Wieting, PhD
- Laura Y. Wilson, PhD
- Susan M. Wood, PhD
- Jay M. Woodward, PhD
- David A. Young, PhD
- Tim Zizzi, PhD

---

**Corporate and Government Grants:** 30%

**Contributions from Individuals:** 26%

**Investments and Other Income:** 2%

**Development:** 9%

**Program Services:** 77%

**Other income:** 2%

**Investment and Other Income:** 2%
Thank you.

Your continued investment in Point Blue enables us to address the most urgent conservation issues of our time with climate-smart, nature-based solutions to secure a healthy, blue planet. We are grateful for your support, which makes all we do possible.

To make a gift, please contact Nancy Gamble, Director of Philanthropy, at 707.781.2555, ext. 324, or give online at pointblue.org.